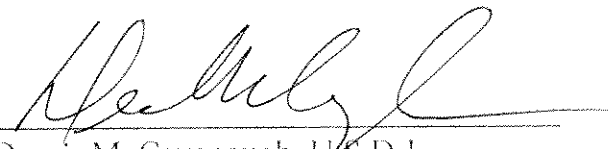


WHEREFORE despite holding Ms. Thompson's *pro se* submission to a "less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers," Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972), this Court cannot identify a cognizable claim for relief within Plaintiff's submissions, or determine why any such claim would be properly brought in this Court;¹

IT IS on this 23 day of February, 2010;

ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **granted**; and it is further,

ORDERED that Plaintiff's Complaint is **dismissed**, as it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.


Dennis M. Cavanaugh, U.S.D.J.

Original: Clerk's Office
cc: All Counsel of Record
The Honorable Mark Falk, U.S.M.J.
File

¹ When a district court evaluates an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, it must (1) determine whether a plaintiff is eligible for pauper status, and (2) screen the complaint to ascertain whether it is frivolous, fails to state a claim for which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune to such relief. See Levine v. Florida, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28148, at *1 (D.N.J. Nov. 16, 2005). Here, although Plaintiff satisfies the first requirement, her complaint must be dismissed under the second prong of the Court's analysis.